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(PUBLISHED EVERY  
MAIL DAY.)  
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of Hongkong and the  
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# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

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Manila, A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.

No. 18,824.

號二十月八年六十百九千壹

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1916.

辰丙次歲年五國民華中

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THORNES

## OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:  
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG  
Tel. 618.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PATROL LIST.

En all lists of men wanted for Patrol  
Duty sent to the D.S.P.'s office. Warn-  
ing Officers are required to state the  
cellar number, as well as the name, of  
each patrolman.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

Band Practice—August 20th, at 8 p.m.  
The orchestra, in lieu of the practice  
fixed for Thursday, August 24th, will  
play on that date at the Headquarters Club  
between the hours of 8 and 7 p.m.

TRANSFER.

P.C. 74 Vincent is transferred to the  
Motor Patrol.

JOINED.

Mounted Patrols.—W. W. Edwards,  
No. 2 Platoon, No. 3 Section.—B. A.  
Hyder.

RECEPTION, HEADQUARTERS CLUB, 5.30 P.M.  
Wednesday, August 23rd.—The Sun-  
day Superintendent of Police (R.) will  
lecture on "Police First Aid in Street  
Accidents." To be attended by all Ser-  
geants and all Patrolmen of over one  
year's service. Optional for all other  
ranks.

Monday, August 20th.—Lecture on  
"The duties of the Water Police, and of  
the Land Police on the Water Front."  
"Water Police to attend." Optional for all  
other members.

HEADQUARTERS CLUB.

The Club premises will be open to  
Ladies on Thursday, August 24th, from  
1.30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

DEFAULT.

For leaving the Colony without per-  
mission, a P.C. has been awarded 18  
months' cells and Special Patrol duty.

### A GERMAN OFFICER SHOT AT DRILL.

### SIX PRIVATES EXECUTED.

During a military drill on Hainberg  
Plain, near Nuremberg, Major Rosen-  
felder, the commanding officer, was shot  
in the back and died on the spot within  
half an hour. Immediate investigation  
revealed the fact that the extreme  
severity of Major Rosenfelder excited  
continuous discontent, and this led to  
the conclusion that he was deliberately  
murdered.

The Nuremberg military authorities,  
being unable to detect the perpetrator,  
selected six notorious malcontents whose  
connection with the anti-war Socialists  
was proved and whose whole conduct  
was considered as undermining disci-  
pline. They shot all six as execution for  
Rosenfelder's murder. A proclamation  
announcing the execution of six privates  
was paraded within the barracks of  
Nuremberg and in other towns of South  
Germany as a warning to the army.

### THE PANAMA CANAL.

### UNWELCOME CURIOSITY REGARD- ING DEFENCES.

### NEW LEGISLATION FORESHADOWED.

New York, Aug. 6.  
The New York Times prints the fol-  
lowing dispatch from Washington:  
"The activities of certain persons  
suspected of being employed by a foreign  
Government for the purpose of getting  
information about the defences of the  
Panama Canal have caused the Ad-  
ministration to decide to request Con-  
gress to supplement the existing laws  
against the improper acquisition of  
knowledge regarding the military and  
naval fortifications and plans."  
"A conference to be held on the  
subject is expected to agree to drastic  
legislation."  
"Several military Powers are believed  
to have undertaken to obtain infor-  
mation regarding the character of the  
Canal defences."  
"The latest incident exciting suspicion  
is the operations of a Japanese power  
vessel, ostensibly a fishing-boat, the  
master of which sought to obtain a  
permit to carry on pearl-fishing opera-  
tions in Panama Bay."  
"The Canal authorities have been  
told that this vessel appeared to be  
making surveys along the coast."  
"While the operations of this craft  
may have been quite innocent, the Canal  
authorities regarded the matter as of  
sufficient importance to justify them  
withholding the permit applied for, and  
reporting particulars of the incident to  
Washington."

### BUSINESS NOTICES.

#### STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

8,000 Tons, 3,000 Horse Power now Built.  
Steel Building Work of every Description.  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.  
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.  
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.  
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.  
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.  
KOWLOON BAY

### BUSINESS NOTICES.

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Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders  
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ENGINEERS. Oxy-Acetylene and  
Electric Welding Systems.



GRAVING DOCK  
72' x 88' x 34' 6"  
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taking vessels up to 3,000 Tons.  
ELECTRIC CRANES  
Lifting up to 100 Tons.

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Light Draft Carriers, Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,  
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DELICIOUS PERFUME. PERFECTLY HARMLESS.  
50 cts. \$1.00 \$2.50 per bottle.

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TELEPHONE 298

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ALL ELECTRIC TRAM Pass entrance,  
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,  
European Baths and Sanitary Fixings,  
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Best of Food and Service.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:  
"VICTORIA." J. WITCHELL,  
Manager.

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IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE RESOURCES  
OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.,  
AND  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914,  
£23,970,387.

—Authorized Capital £25,000,000  
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000  
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500  
—Life & Annuity Funds, £17,567,580  
Sinking Fund Account £13,230

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456  
Life and Annuity 2,411,683  
Revenue Marine Department 337,239  
Other Receipts 416,940  
£5,537,318

The Accumulative Funds of the various  
Branches are separately invested, and, by  
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet  
the claims under the respective Depart-  
ments of the Company's Business.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO  
Agents

### 'CHINA MAIL'

## OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS  
PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED  
IN HONGKONG AND CHINA  
GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING  
HOME; AND THUS KEEP IN  
CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE  
COLONY.

### PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### TIME TABLE.

##### WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

##### NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00  
p.m., every half hour.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m., every quarter of  
an hour.

##### SUNDAY.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

##### NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

##### SATURDAY.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, Alexandra Bazaar,  
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for  
all cars not already full running at the  
time stated in the Company's time tables,  
but not for special cars, can be obtained  
on application at the Company's Office.  
No Season ticket will be issued until  
payment therefor has been made in Bank  
Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller order  
representing Bank Notes.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.

### BUSINESS NOTICES.

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

## Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

## Shewan, Tomes & Co

GENERAL MANAGERS.

## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

### HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG  
TUESDAY, 22nd AUGUST.

8 A.M. 'HONAM' 8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN'  
10 P.M. 'FATSHAN' 5 P.M. 'KINSHAN'

### WEDNESDAY, 23rd AUGUST.

8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN' 8 A.M. 'HONAM'  
10 P.M. 'KINSHAN' 5 P.M. 'FATSHAN'

Single Fare by Night Steamer ..... \$ 6.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer) 11.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer ..... 5.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer ..... 9.00

### HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'SUI TAI' Tonn 1451.  
HONGKONG TO MACAO.  
Week days at 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf  
at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.  
MACAO TO HONGKONG.  
Daily at 7.30 a.m.

### CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'SUI AN'.  
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.  
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,  
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

### CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. 'SAINAHS', 588 Tons, and S.S. 'NANSHING', 469 Tons.  
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday  
and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the  
same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to  
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers 'LINTAH' and  
'SANGUL'. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodations and are lighted  
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.  
Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the  
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor).  
Opposite the Black Pier.

## THE KWONG HIP LONG CO., LTD.

### (NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft  
of 200 feet long.  
Town Office, 45, Cross Street, CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 433.  
Shipyard, Sham-Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 89.  
Estimates furnished on application.  
WONG PING WA, Manager.  
Hongkong April 1, 1912.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL

## GRILL ROOM

J. B. TAGGART,  
MANAGER.

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ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.  
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1400 feet above Sea Level.  
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILIAR RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.  
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies  
rooms, Roof Garden.  
Terms—From \$6 per day. Telegrams add: "Peacful".  
P. O. FEUSTLER,  
Manager.

## Bournville

### The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE  
BRITISH MADE

"BOURNVILLE COCOA represents the  
highest grade of nutritive cocoa at present  
on the market; it fully maintains its high repu-  
tation in food value and delicacy of flavor, and  
is second to none in any respect whatsoever."  
Medical Magazine, March 1912.

## CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

In Tins and Fancy Boxes  
Specially Packed for Export

FROM "THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN" BOURNVILLE, ENG.



INTIMATIONS

WE BUY BUTTERFLIES.  
Pay cash and a Good Price.

ADDRESS your offers with prices to  
E. LE MOULT, Rue Dumeril,  
Paris (France), who will send his  
pamphlet free.

NOTICE.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK,  
HONGKONG  
(In Liquidation).

CREDITORS are requested to send in  
their CLAIMS to the undersigned  
on or before 31st August, 1918.  
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION.  
Liquidators.  
Appointed by the  
Hongkong Government.  
Hongkong, June 13, 1918.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE  
DOLLAR (81.5) per share for the  
six months ending 31st June, 1918 will  
be payable on MONDAY, the 28th  
August, 1918, on which date Dividend  
Warrants may be obtained at the  
Company's Office.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the  
Company will be CLOSED from  
WEDNESDAY, the 28th August, 1918,  
to MONDAY, 28th August, 1918, both  
days inclusive.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, August 16, 1918.

NEW  
"REGAL"  
RECORDS.

1 Shear Sheep in the Sheep. Jack.  
Shearing Season. Lane.  
My Dear Old Yorkshire Farm.  
Since Chumley Came Back.  
From London Town. Baritone.  
Along the Rocky Road.  
to Dublin.  
Some Night, Some Waltz. Baritone.  
Some Girl. Baritone.  
Dreamtime and You. Baritone.  
You Stole My Heart Away. Tenor.  
For Killarney and You. Baritone.  
That Hula-Hula. Baritone.  
England Every Time. Baritone.  
I Love a Piano. Baritone.  
Blow Your Horn. Baritone.  
The Girl on the Magazine. Baritone.  
Until I Fall in Love. With You.

THE ANDERSON  
MUSIC CO., LTD.  
6, Des Vaux Road. TEL. 1322.

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK)  
COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the COWIE HARBOUR  
COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote  
prices for best quality SILIMPOPON  
COAL to be used at Bunkers at SEBATTIK  
or SANDAKAN (British North  
Borneo).  
SILIMPOPON COAL compares favourably  
with the better grades of Japanese  
Coal and gives good results on a very  
moderate consumption.  
Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or  
SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON  
COAL (either cargo or bunkers)  
are exempt from payment of all Port  
charges.  
At Sebatik Steamers are berthed along-  
side the Company's wharf where there is a  
minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low  
water Spring Tides.  
Charts of Siboko Bay (Sebatik Har-  
bour). Prices and all other information  
concerning the Port can be had on  
application to the Agents.  
BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,  
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal  
Company, Limited.  
Hongkong, Dec. 2, 1915. 1097

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear  
MADE  
TO  
ORDER.



CHEEY & CO.  
PEDDER STREET.  
Opposite Hingling Hotel.  
Telephone No. 491.  
Shipping March 20, 1914.

INTIMATIONS

THE BANK OF CHINA.  
CANTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
the Payment of due Coupons of  
the CHINESE GOVERNMENT 2%  
INTERNAL LOAN BONDS OF THE  
THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS will  
be made by us at the Office of the  
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION, No. 1, Queen's Road  
Central, Hongkong, while our Canton  
Office is temporarily closed.  
Hongkong, Aug. 21, 1918. 947

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTHING CAN EXCEL  
OUR  
DAISY BRAND  
BUTTER.  
IT IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST  
NEW ZEALAND TABLE BUTTER.  
Sole Agents  
THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
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HANKOW  
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EVERY BEETLE  
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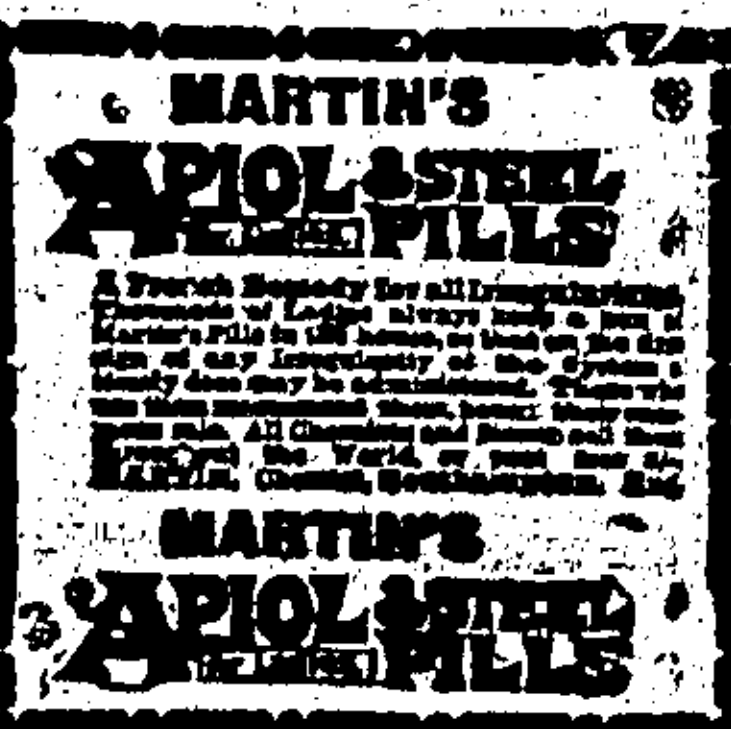
Is killed  
once "KEATING'S" comes  
into the room and  
with it.  
Sold in this city.  
The surest way to  
kill beetles, bugs and all  
household insects is to  
use  
KEATING'S  
POWDER

TANG YUK, DENTIST, successor to  
the late SIEN TING,  
14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

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15, Morrison Hill Road.



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EVER ISSUED UNDER  
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

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華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND  
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.  
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CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE  
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VARIOUS PORTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.  
\$11.00 per annum delivered in Hongkong  
\$17.00 to all other ports.  
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"CAPSTAN"  
NAVY CUT CIGARETTES  
are the Acme of Perfection

They are made from the finest quality Virginia  
Tobacco, and are sold in two strengths,  
Mild and Medium.



THE CIGARETTE FOR  
THE CONNOISSEUR

SOLD BY ALL LEADING  
TOBACCONISTS

GERMAN WAR MEDALS FOR  
THE NATION.

CLUMSY HUMOUR AND SATIRE.

The British Museum has recently  
acquired, for the most part as a gift from  
a friend of the National Collections, a  
small but representative series of medals  
made in Germany since the outbreak  
of the war. Although these medals bear no  
signs of being issued by official authority,  
the impression they give is that they  
constitute part of the semi-official  
propaganda which Germany has developed  
to so remarkable a degree.

But whatever their origin, there can  
be no doubt that they provide a singularly  
interesting index to the state of mind of  
the Germans, and it is fortunate that a  
number of these records have been  
secured for the National Collections,  
although, as the galleries are closed, they  
will not be visible to the public until  
after the war.

There are, it would appear, many  
Englishmen who are reluctant to believe  
that a medal was actually issued to  
glorify the sinking of the Lusitania; but  
here is a specimen of this very piece.  
On one side is a crowd of Americans  
taking tickets at the Cunard office; the  
clerk who deals them out is a grisly  
skeleton. The motto is *Geschichte* after  
Aller: "Business above everything."

On the other side we see the Lusitania  
down, and the inscription tells us that  
the liner was sunk by a German sub-  
marine on 5th May, 1915 (the actual date  
was 7th May). Above the vessel we read  
the motto, "No contraband," and the  
justification is provided by the munitions  
of war (including a fully-rigged aero-  
plane) with which her decks are piled.  
A final touch of verisimilitude is seen in  
her stem, which has a ram like that of  
a warship. This medal—which has just  
been compared with the medal issued  
by Gregory XIII. to commemorate the  
massacre of St. Bartholomew—is by a  
person of the name of Goetz, who appears  
to be by far the most prolific among the  
medallists who are satisfying the present  
demand for stuff of this kind.

The satirical medal, which was in the  
18th century so popular as an expression  
of political feeling, has once more been  
revived, but dumplings of conception and  
execution, usually robe the satire of half  
its pungency. Much more could have  
been made, for instance, of the idea of  
advertising the arrival of the Indian  
troops in France as if they were a circus.  
But the Indian who is carrying a placard  
announcing (with five mistakes in the  
French) the grand attraction, and the  
Highlander, represented as usual about  
15ft. high, who is showing the Indian  
elephant on to the theatre of war, are  
not funny, and are certainly vulgar. The  
only really humorous designs are uncon-  
sciously so. Bismarck in the pose of  
the famous statue—proclaiming over the  
waves an adaptation to Britain of Cato's  
denunciation of Carthage, looks for all the  
world as if he had taken refuge in an  
archaic form from the tide which is rising  
to overwhelm him. Still more amusing  
in its production of an effect exactly the  
opposite of what was intended, is one of  
the "Gettysburg" medals. It is impossible  
not to feel sorry for the artist who is asked  
to do anything with the hero's features,  
except in the way of caricature. But the  
reverse design, supposed to represent  
Napoleon, is seen, seated on a submarine  
and shaking his fist at British shipping.  
Something in the way in which the  
subject is treated irresistibly suggests that  
he has been marooned and is venting his  
impotent rage at the ship that has  
deserted him.

von Tirpitz is naturally one of the chief  
heroes of this series of medals, but few  
of the names that have become familiar  
to us are missing from the gallery. The  
reverse of von Tirpitz's portrait represents  
a "Fury" sailing "To Paris, 1914," an  
intelligent anticipation which reminds us  
of the medal "swank" London, with  
which 221st Street commemorated the

invasion of England which was never to  
take place. Count von Zeppelin has a  
view of London in the neighbourhood of  
the Tower Bridge going up in flames  
under an attack by airships on 17th-18th  
August, 1915. The reverse of the Crown  
Prince Wilhelm's medal represents him  
as a young Siegfried, in heroic nudity,  
attacking with his sword the many-headed  
monster of the Allies. The fact that the  
monster, in spite of the hero's efforts,  
shows no trace of injury, and the  
suggestion of subtle and malicious cal-  
culation in the Prince's portrait, must be  
understood, we suppose, as the artist's  
unintentional homage to truth.

Taken as a whole, the medals illustrate  
the difficulty of gathering the facts of  
history from records which are made at  
the time under the influence of political  
passion. But they are of historical value,  
as showing the psychological condition of  
the German mind at the time. It is  
occurred to our medallists, the British  
spirit could surely be equally well  
expressed in the same medium without  
the brutality which appears to be  
necessary to the German case.

SON OF A GERMAN.

BORN IN ENGLAND IS A BRITISH  
SUBJECT.

An interesting question arising under  
the Military Service Act came before a  
Judge's Bench Divisional Court, consist-  
ing of Justices Ridley, Avey, and Atkin.  
Mr. Branson, for the military authori-  
ties, explained that a young man named  
William Kropp, aged nineteen, the son  
of German parents, who had lived in  
Lancashire, was called up for service  
with the Colours. He was unmarried,  
and was born in this country; but his  
father was now in Germany. When he  
was brought before the magistrate  
charged with failing to report himself,  
the man contended that he was a Ger-  
man subject and not liable to military  
service. The magistrate dismissed him  
on the ground that when of full age  
he might make a declaration of allegiance,  
and might elect to become a German  
subject.

Counsel argued that whatever the  
man might do when he was twenty-one  
was of no consequence at present, for he  
was declared to be a British subject, and  
as such was liable to come within the  
Military Service Act.  
For the respondent, Mr. Schiller, K.C.,  
said the man was according to German  
law a German, because he was the child  
of a German father and mother. His  
father, he believed, was now fighting in  
Germany, and the difficulty was  
that if the magistrate was wrong,  
the man would find it impossible to  
escape a charge of high treason for  
fighting against his country or the  
other.

Mr. Justice Ridley said the man was a  
British subject, but he was also the  
subject of the German State, because his  
parents were German. He could when  
he reached the age of twenty-one, cease  
to be a British subject if he chose. It  
had been said that it was inconvenient  
for a man to own two allegiances, and no  
doubt it was; but such inconveniences  
had happened and would happen  
again. Will the respondent make  
a declaration of allegiance, he was  
a British subject and was liable to serve.  
The appeal of the military against the  
magistrate's decision would be allowed  
with costs.  
The other judges concurred.

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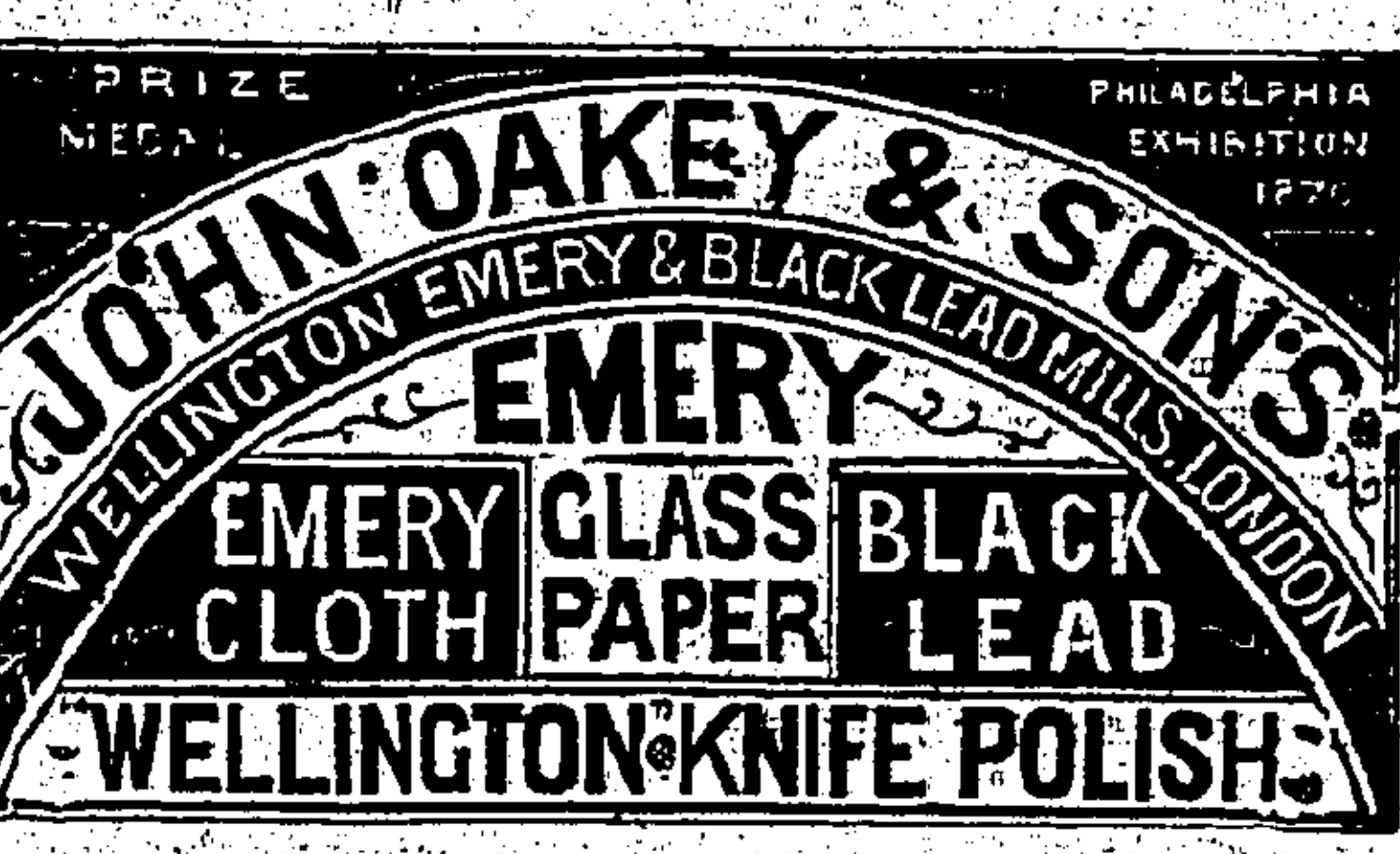
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As follows:—

One Mauser Magazine Rifle 318 Bore,  
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A number of lots of Sporting Ammunition,  
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A Lecture (with Photographs)  
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Commencing at 8.30 P.M. on  
**SATURDAY, 26th AUGUST.**

Tickets for both nights can be obtained  
from the No. 1 Box at the Club  
(5s each).  
A portion of the proceeds will be given  
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ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.  
Hongkong, Aug. 21, 1916. 936

### On Behalf of the WAR CHARITIES FUND.

### AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE

at 9.30 P.M.  
**FRIDAY, August 25th, 1916.**

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Mr. COLEMAN is said by the London  
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**Friday Night, August 25th.**  
Hongkong, Aug. 21, 1916. 949

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## PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.

### RECEIPTS, £5,000,000; RELIEF

GRANTED, £3,300,000.

### HOW IT WORKS.

People are again complaining of the  
lack of information about the working  
of the Prince of Wales's Fund, says a  
home paper of recent date. They say  
that in the case of a great national fund  
such as this they have a right to a more  
detailed knowledge of its administration  
than is contained in the bald statements  
issued occasionally, that the fund totals  
so much, and that so much has been  
paid out.

They say that they have heard that  
£50,000 has been paid out to soldiers'  
dependents, and that no more is to be  
advanced in this way, and they want  
to know what is being done with the  
remainder.

The question was brought into greater  
prominence by the meeting of the Pro-  
fessional Classes Relief Fund. That fund  
is urgently in need of help, and it is  
asked why does not the national fund,  
started for the relief of civil distress,  
come to its aid with some of the money  
it now has in hand.

On June 22nd an Evening Standard  
representative interviewed an official at  
the headquarters of the Prince of Wales's  
Fund, with a view to obtaining an answer  
to these questions.

The lack of information was first dealt  
with. Anything we publish, said our  
informant, is necessarily rather in a blue  
book form. We issue a half-yearly report  
containing a full statement of the work-  
ings of the fund. That report is presented  
to Parliament; it is on sale, and is  
circulated. There is no question of  
concealment. If any subscriber writes  
to us for information, we do our best to  
give it.

**RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.**

The total receipts up to the end of  
June 17th amount to something over  
£5,000,000. Of this approximately  
£450,000 has gone to what we call 'civil  
relief,' that is relief of distress among  
the civil population owing to unemploy-  
ment caused by the war. It does not  
include grants made to the widows and  
wives, and dependents of sailors and  
soldiers. Those grants come under the  
head of 'military relief' generally, on  
which approximately £2,700,000 has been  
spent. These two expenditures include  
all the money we have distributed.

In the main the expenditure has so far  
been in the relief of military distress;  
in dealing with this we have three  
principal agencies—the 'Soldiers and  
Sailors' Families Association, which looks  
after the families and deals with the  
dependants of serving soldiers and sailors;  
the 'Soldiers and Sailors' Help Society,  
which looks after the man himself while  
he is on sick leave, or when he has been  
discharged; and the Royal Patriotic Fund  
Corporation, which makes grants to the  
widows and dependent relatives—a non-  
recurring grant.

Grants have also been made to special  
institutions, which are in need of funds;  
such as St. Dunstan's and the Queen  
Mary Hospital for sailors and soldiers  
who have lost a limb. But the bulk of  
the two and three-quarter million has  
gone in supplementing existing allow-  
ances, and in grants to the three  
organisations mentioned above.

And this figure of £250,000 for soldiers'  
dependents, and the statement that no  
more will be advanced in that way? The  
representative asked.

That figure represents the amount  
issued to the Royal Patriotic Fund  
Corporation, was the answer. A grant of  
£5 is made to the widow and of £1 for  
each child, in respect of casualties  
occurring up to the end of the present  
month. After that we shall advance no  
more. From July 1st that liability will  
be transferred to the Statutory Committee  
appointed under the Naval and Military  
War Pensions Act.

**PROFESSIONAL RELIEF.**

Then with regard to the relief granted  
to the professional classes. This presented  
special problems, and was difficult to deal  
with through the ordinary machinery of  
the Local Representative Committee: A  
Government Committee accordingly  
appointed a Professional Classes Sub-  
Committee, and grants from the fund  
were made on the recommendation of this  
committee to benevolent societies and  
similar associations where membership is  
drawn from the professional classes. It  
was found, however, that there were cases  
outside the scope of these benevolent  
societies, and a Professional Classes  
Special Aid Society was appointed to  
deal directly with them. Generally  
speaking, therefore, professional distress

has been relieved through the benevolent  
organisations attached to the particular  
profession. It had to be recognized that  
all the learned professions had not  
suffered equally. Among these hardest  
hit were artists, architects, surveyors,  
and those civil and sanitary engineers who  
worked mainly in consultation with local  
authorities.

So far £24,000 has been granted to the  
Professional Classes Relief Fund, but  
many grants have been made to the  
professional societies, which would other-  
wise have had to draw on that fund. In  
all over £25,000 has been granted for  
such relief.

And are you still getting the demand  
for relief you originally had?

No. Taking the country as a whole,  
there is very little civil distress.  
Employment has never been so good, and  
practically the only areas in which there  
is real distress among the civil population  
are the East Coast towns and other sea-  
side resorts, and particularly the Isle of  
Man. In these places, lodging-house  
keepers have suffered and are suffering  
seriously. That is where the bulk of our  
expenditure on civil relief is going at the  
present time.

**TRADE AFTER WAR.**

**METHODS BY WHICH INDUSTRY  
MAY BE AIDED.**

The direction in which Government  
action might be taken to assist the  
sub-committee of the Board of Trade's  
Advisory Committee on Commercial  
Intelligence, to secure trade after the  
war, is indicated in a report just issued  
by the Board.

Stress is laid on the need for the pro-  
motion of scientific research in relation  
to industry and on the importance of  
technical schools. It is admitted that  
employers had not properly appreciated  
the value of technical education, and that  
difficulty was experienced in inducing  
employees to avail themselves of the  
opportunities afforded them of increasing  
their technical knowledge.

**MR. JAIN'S CANAL SYSTEM.**  
Regarding transport facilities, complaint  
has been made of preferential treatment  
of foreign goods by British railway com-  
panies, and it is suggested that the system  
of rating should be altered so as to favour  
the home instead of the foreign manu-  
facturer. Representatives of various  
trades attached importance to the develop-  
ment and modernisation of British  
canal system. It was urged that this  
reform would be of immense advantage  
to export trade, and relieve the railways  
of much slow traffic.

Reform of the banking system, on  
German lines, and the formation of trust  
companies to sell goods for groups of  
manufacturers were among the sugges-  
tions made under the head of financial  
assistance. There was a fairly general  
expression of opinion to the effect that  
in granting loans to foreign countries we  
should make it a condition that some of  
the money raised should be spent in  
Britain, and some witnesses proposed  
that British industries should receive  
preferential treatment in connection with  
money raised for local loans or by  
taxation.

The value of the trade exhibition  
organised by the Board of Trade was fully  
recognised, and it was suggested that  
future exhibitions should be on a larger  
scale and be better advertised, both at  
home and abroad, and that only real  
manufacturers should be allowed to  
exhibit. The establishment of a great  
annual trade fair in London was recom-  
mended.

**FOREIGN-MADE ARTICLES.**

Representatives of practically all the  
industries urged the necessity, in the  
interest of British trade, of amending the  
law relating to copyright, patents, and  
trade marks, and also the Merchandise  
Marks Act. It was contended that every  
article made in Germany, or Austria,  
Hungary (or every foreign-made article)  
imported into the United Kingdom should  
bear a mark showing the country of its  
origin. The mark should be conspicuous  
and indelible, and its removal, covering  
over, or falsification should be punishable  
by imprisonment of the offender and  
confiscation of the goods. Even small  
articles, such as rings, could be so  
marked.

Most of the witnesses expressed the  
opinion that import duties would be  
needed after the war if British industry  
was to be protected against unfair com-  
petition, especially from Germany.

**JAPAN AND THE ALLIES.**

**DECISION TO SHARE IN TRADE  
POLICY.**

Tokyo, August 12.  
The joint Chambers of Commerce of  
Japan, which were attended by the  
presidents of the chambers of all the  
cities, have passed a unanimous resolution  
to support the decisions of the  
Economic Conference at Paris.

M. Nakano, addressing the meeting,  
dwelt on the advantages of the Russo-  
Japanese Agreement.

Baron Ishii made a speech in which  
he congratulated the meeting upon its  
decision to support the Conference. He  
said that it would encourage the  
Government to find that the merchants  
would fully support its policy in com-  
munity with the situation in Europe.  
The Chamber of Commerce in the  
United States, which would be notified  
of the decisions of the Japanese Cham-  
bers of Commerce.

**KEEP IT HANDY.**

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in  
all cases of diarrhoea, Cholera, and  
other diseases. Remedy  
should always be on hand. For sale by  
all Chemists and Druggists.

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### GRASSHOPPER OINTMENT

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### Agents:—A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong.

On the day on which the fall of Tanga  
was announced, "The Times" received  
a sonnet from a member of the British  
Forces in German East Africa.

It opened as follows:—  
Marching on Tanga, marching the  
parched plain  
Of wavering spear-grass past Pangani  
river,  
England came to this—me who had always  
ta'en  
But never given before—England, the  
giver!

In a vision of three poplar trees that  
shiver  
On still evenings of summer, after rain  
By Slapton Ley, where reed-beds start  
and quiver.  
When scarce a ripple moves the upland  
grain.

Mr. Eden Phillips, the well known  
novelist, sent, by way of comment, the  
following description of Slapton Ley.

Your poet, marching on Tanga, in  
German East Africa, has cooled his eyes  
with a vision of a West Country reed-pond,  
and for those who welcome his thought  
of "England, the giver," a longer glimpse  
of Slapton Ley and its many beauties  
may be welcome. It is a place, indeed,  
that gives much in summer time.

The little lake, high Slapton Point, lies  
separated from the sea by a beach of  
bright shingle, upon one side of which  
grow sea-bolly and horn-poppies and  
convolvulus, while the other gleams with  
purple drifts of the viper's bugloss and  
silver wormwood, just breaking into  
lilac-coloured bloom. Rare plants,  
mosses round about, for almost within  
the reach of the tide the purple spurge  
straggles with rusty fingers while beside  
the fresh water of the lake that minute  
and infrequent haunts the "strawberry"  
dwells. Littered is in the marsh with  
water gladiolus, and the honied tongue  
stands ashore beside black-benbane—that  
malignant but not malignant beauty. Her  
pale, maze-coloured blossoms are fretted  
with purple traceries round the gloomy  
centre of each blossom; her scent so  
strange, her foliage so exquisite, her  
power so tremendous, win admiration and  
respect. Here she dreams—a creature  
apart, a plant of mystery, holding the  
keys of sleep and death.

**THE REED-PODS.**

The lake and the shore, separated by a  
straight white road, blend into a complete  
picture. The blue sea, sweeps to the  
horizon; the lagoon extends all rippled  
with light and wind to its winding bank  
of elm trees and undulating lands  
whitening to harvest above them. Green  
reeds wave in long, true lines against the  
water, and where the wind is still images  
of the upland are reflected and shal-  
lowed. Beneath the reeds lie acres of brighter  
green, flooded with sunshiny, floating in  
a medley and lifting their rims and  
petals in lustrousness of life. Amid  
their foliage white water lilies star the  
ley and twinkle in galaxies upon the  
green.

Around the great reed, masses grandly  
here and there, each spear-shaped blade rubs  
against its neighbour until the whole pond  
makes silky, sleepy music, and hushes  
the hour to silence. Above them a grey  
haze floats, like a little cloud. It moves  
not, for it is woven of last year's faded  
flower stalks, and its place will soon be  
yielded up to the purple panicles of  
autumn and another harvest.

Once, of old times, before land drainage  
the reed-beds of the West Country  
covered miles; and were of worth. The  
columns were used for thatching, and are  
still counted better than wheat straw in  
many districts. Early in the morning  
employed as a pen, but passed into drama  
when the goose-pull took its place. Your  
poet far away who loves the reeds, may  
think of Marlin, writing his verses with  
them, or Gildas, father of British history,  
encouraging the Saxon invader with his  
split reeds.

Swans breast the water, black coots,  
brown dabchicks, and moorhens go their  
way upon it, while overhead the full  
swoop and cackle of them of the waters  
of the deep. Rabbits hop along the low  
dunes, and where the water meadows  
open at lake-side there graze sheep, very  
white after shearing. And above spreads  
a bright sky wherein light is diffused to  
all equally, and gently there, just  
blended and faded with blue, like a fair  
sheet.

And the poet, who came here to  
find his inspiration, found it, and  
wrote a sonnet from the time that  
he came to the lake.

**KEEP IT HANDY.**

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in  
all cases of diarrhoea, Cholera, and  
other diseases. Remedy  
should always be on hand. For sale by  
all Chemists and Druggists.

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**THE DIARY.**  
**MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.**  
 8.15 p.m.—The Palace, Kowloon.  
**MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.**  
 8.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Bicycles, Typewriters, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.  
**General Memoranda.**  
**THURSDAY, August 24.**  
 8.15 p.m.—Cinema-fograph Entertainment at Peak Club.  
**FRIDAY, August 25.**  
 9.30 p.m.—Illustrated Lecture by Mr. Frederic Coleman, F.R.G.S., at Government House.  
**SATURDAY, August 26.**  
 9.30 p.m.—Lecture by Mr. Frederic Coleman, F.R.G.S., at Peak Club.  
**TUESDAY, August 29.**  
 Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.  
 2.30 p.m.—Auction of Sporting Goods and Rifles and Sporting Ammunition at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

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## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, August 22, 1916.

## JAPAN'S GROWING POPULATION.

THE increasing pressure of the population in Japan is a frequent topic of discussion in the newspaper press of that country, and we have noticed also that some American writers, oppressed by the bogey of a future conflict between Japan and the United States, have discovered that "in conquest or the opening up of new and desirable lands for her enormous increase in population" the secret and the only justification for the crushing load of taxation and the huge capital outlay in armaments which Japan is bearing are to be found. Statistics go to show that Japan has nearly doubled her population in fifty years; but a census of the Japanese people throughout the world would doubtless show that the Japanese population as a whole has increased at an even greater rate. In 1874 the population of Japan proper was ascertained to be 33,625,646; in 1913 it was 53,356,788. The figures for 1874 represented practically all the Japanese people in the world, for at that date very few indeed were abroad; but to-day there are many thousands of Japanese living abroad, not only in Korea, China, and Formosa, but in North and South America, in Europe, in the South Sea Islands and many other parts of the world, so that the figures given for "Japan Proper" can only serve broadly as an index of the growth of the race as a whole. The American pessimist assumes that the Chinese population must grow at something like the same rate and he foresees a time when they must inevitably demand a larger outlet for this increasing population in the New World. Thus we are told that in the next twenty-five years Japan must find room for another 35,000,000 people, while China will theoretically be compelled to find room for an increase of 200,000,000. These writers regard both China and Japan as already over-populated, but we never find a Japanese writer adopting such assumptions, especially with regard to China; and it may be of interest to many to read the following expression of opinion on the subject by a Japanese writer which we quote from the *Herald of Asia*: "The population of the Hokkaido, about two millions now, may be trebled without causing any signs of congestion. A more promising field for emigration, however, is the neighbouring continent. Chosen, with nearly two-thirds the area of Japan proper, at present contains a population of only 16,000,000 souls. Supposing that the country is capable of maintaining the same number of people per area as Japan proper, its population may without any serious inconvenience be increased to 35,000,000. Then again Manchuria and Mongolia should be able to absorb in course of a generation at least a million settlers. So it will be noticed that there is room within our own dominions and spheres of influence for a further expansion of population by twenty-five millions."

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The English Episcopal Church at Nagasaki has been almost completely wrecked by the collapse of the roof.

There is much complaint in Canton about the high price of firewood. One dollar buys only 60 catties now. The restaurants are making arrangements to use coal.

The President has sent three Members of Parliament to Shanghai with an autograph letter to Tung Shao Yi urging him to come to Peking immediately.

A cook in the employ of the Garrison at Belcher's Fort was sent to prison for two months for stealing the rations. He took 8 lbs of beef which robbed each man of the garrison of a third of a lb.

According to the Chinese Calendar, to-morrow, the 25th day of the 7th moon, is Ch'u-shu, the "stopping of heat." But we warn our readers that this does not necessarily mean we shall have no more hot weather this season.

In the Supreme Court this morning the Chief Justice, Sir Wm. Rees Davies, commented strongly on being asked to take a civil action while he was in the middle of a murder trial. The civil action was an application for an injunction which his Lordship said ought to have been taken in chambers.

A Peking telegram to Japan states:—The Chinese Government has obtained loans from the International Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank and the Belgian Bank for a sum of \$2,000,000, each, making a total of \$6,000,000, and paid off the military expense for the armies in Peking and Tientsin.

The *Lienwah*, the new red-funnel steamer put on the run over the rapids from Ichang to Chungking, has returned Shanghai to dock. It was found on her maiden trip to Chungking that some things in the engine room needed rectifying and this is to be done at once. The vessel is expected to return about the end of this month and will take up her run again immediately.

The return of cases of communicable disease in the Colony of Hongkong during the week ended August 19th shows 7 fatal cases of cholera (all imported), 15 cases of enteric fever (5 in the city and 10 in other districts), six of the cases proving fatal, three of them having been imported; three fatal cases of small pox and one fatal case of measles. Chinese were the victims in every case.

It will no doubt be of interest to many residents in the Far East to know that Mrs. A. Seth, the wife of Mr. A. Seth, I.S.C., for some time Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong and also Registrar of Companies, was one of the flag-sellers in London on the French National Fete Day, July 14. Although sixty years of age, Mrs. Seth was busy selling flags for four hours, and was able to dispose of a complete tray-full of flags.—*N. C. Daily News*.

The "New York Clipper" of July 15 contains the following note from its Chicago correspondent:—"Of the Summer garden features now being offered, the most novel (and, incidentally, one of the most successful from a remunerative standpoint) is the Tsingtau Military Band at Riverside, playing in the interest of German-Austro-Hungarian war relief. 'The romantic story of the band members' escape from the besieged German city in China,' it is said, 'appeals to Chicagoans, who like the idea of listening to a well-rendered concert and contributing to charity at the same time.'"

## CHOLERA IN THE FAR EAST.

Japan papers of August 12th state that up to that date 95 cases of cholera had been reported in Nagasaki, and that 18 had proved fatal. A Manila paper of Sunday August 13th states that on the previous Friday there were 10 cases of cholera in Manila. Provincial reports showed only 14 cases.

## THE THING CHILDREN.

PEETHING children have more or less diarrhoea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. "All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels more than natural and then castor oil to cleanse the system. It is safe and sure. Even the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it." For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## THE SITUATION AT CANTON.

While Luk Wing Ting, the Governor-General designate, still remains at Shui Hing, he has sent an advance guard on to Fatsan. It is noticed that the arms these men bear were supplied from the Hangyang Arsenal (opposite Hankow).

Serious fighting is reported to have taken place in the White Cloud Hills where a gang of bandits attempted to gain possession of a fort.

A Peking telegram mentions that Lung Chai Kwong has telegraphed to the Government asking them where his troops may be located. The telegram suggests that he may be allowed to station his troops at Kowchow.

## WEIRD ANIMALS ON THE PEAK.

A correspondent writes:—I see it has been suggested by the Editor of one of your contemporaries that the "pugs" on the hill side, which have been identified as those of a full-grown tiger, are "more likely to be those of one of the wild deer that are occasionally seen on the Peak."

"Je-hesh-a-phat," I have often heard of weird animals on the island of Hongkong, but a deer which makes "pugs" like those of a full-grown tiger must surely be the weirdest of them all.

"Such animals must be worth hunting," "Zoo's" and travelling managers would doubtless pay big prices for them. "I have often seen deer on the Peak and have frequently observed their footprints but never have I been able to discern claws on a deer's foot, or any indications on the ground that claws may have been hidden in the cloven hoof."

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Captain G. R. Paramore, of the China Merchants, left Shanghai on 15th inst. en route to England on holiday.

A Shanghai contemporary learns that Lieut. R. L. Hibberdine, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, has been wounded in action.

Judge E. H. Gary, Chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, has come to China on a visit. He is accompanied by his wife.

Captain Newell, the American Military Attaché in Peking, and Lieut. Commander Hutchins, the American Naval Attaché, are in Mongolia on a hunting trip.

Many residents in China will regret to hear that news has been received of the recent death in Ireland of Mrs. Maza, the eldest sister of the late Sir Robert Hart.

Herr Franz Eckert, a German musician, long connected with the Japanese Imperial Household and the Navy, and who set the Japanese national anthem "Kimigayo" to music, has died at his residence in Seoul. The late Herr Eckert was one of the pioneer introducers of western music into Japan.

The name of Lieut. A. Lyall, of the Highland Light Infantry, appears amongst the officers killed in the Casualty list published on the 15th July. Lieut. Lyall was formerly of Shanghai, being a draughtsman in the firm of Farnham, Body & Co. He was also a member of "A" Co., S.V.C. His brother, who was a lieutenant in the same regiment, was killed at the same time.

Mr. Pirry, Director General of Chinese Posts, who returned to Franco on furlough last year, has asked for further leave of absence. A Tientsin paper states that Mr. Han Shik-yin, Minister of Communications, has ordered Mr. Wong Ching-shun, Director of Peking Post Office, to make necessary preparations for the improvement of the postal service so that it may be placed under pure Chinese control at some future time.

Mr. Charles A. Coolidge, the American architect selected by the Rockefeller Institute to supervise the construction of two colleges of medicine to be founded in China under the direction of the China Medical Board, reached Shanghai last week from Japan. He was accompanied by his son, Mr. Charles A. Coolidge, Jr., and Dr. F. H. McLean, of New York, who is en route to Peking where he becomes the resident director of the China Medical Board.

## THE LAW COURTS.

## TRADE MARK FOR OIL.

## STANDARD OIL COMPANY GET AN INJUNCTION.

The Standard Oil Company of New York through Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson of Messrs. Wilkinsons and Grist), obtained a perpetual injunction in the Supreme Court this morning against the Wing On Tai to restrain defendants from using the "Star" trade mark of the Standard Oil Co., with an undertaking to obliterate a trade mark which might be taken to resemble the Standard Oil Company's trade mark, found on a large number of cases of oil from America, but not emanating from the plaintiffs.

Mr. Jenkin told his Lordship, Sir Wm. Rees Davies K.C., before whom the application was made, that, as his Lordship would probably know, the applicant Company was well known throughout the East and America, and probably further, and sold a very famous brand of oil which was called the "Star" brand. Early in August there arrived in the Colony just over 2,000 cases (2,444) of kerosene oil which was not the Standard Oil Company's oil, but was imported from some other firm in America and which bore a trade mark which, though not quite the same trade mark, closely resembled it. It bore the word "Estrella" superimposed over the mark, while the applicants had the word "Star" superimposed over their mark. This consignments of 2,000 cases odd was sold to purchasers in Macao, and plaintiffs became aware of this and learnt that a further consignments was coming forward. A further 2,535 cases arrived in the Colony, which made 5,000 cases in all. The second consignments of the cases was seized and plaintiffs started civil proceedings for an injunction. The defendants were unrepresented but their solicitor was in Court and he (Counsel) understood that they consented to the order. Plaintiffs did not claim any damages, but merely asked for an injunction, the obliteration of the mark, and the payment of the plaintiffs' costs. Counsel intimated the action would be withdrawn on the order being made. His Lordship made the order.

## SOLD FOR \$140.

## RANSOMED AT SUNNING BY A FATHER.

Arraigned on an indictment of kidnapping a six-years-old Chinese boy, formerly living at 247, Shanghai Street, Yau-mat, a man and woman pleaded not guilty before Mr. Justice Gompertz and a special jury.

The Assistant Crown Solicitor, Mr. Orme, outlined the case, mentioning that the boy was taken away and smuggled on board a Kowloon-bound boat and afterwards transhipped in the dead of night to a small Chinese village in Sunning. Here he suffered the greatest privations having to work at a farm house and being allowed only starvation rations. The father of the boy traced his son and was able to ransom him for \$270. He made enquiries and found that his son had been sold for \$140 at Yau-mat.

The jurors were—Messrs. H. Hancock (foreman), J. Reid, M. J. Fortie, N. C. McIntyre, Look Poon, C. B. de Souza and F. Bevington.

The jury by a majority of 5 to 2 and 6 to 1 found the woman and man guilty respectively.

Mr. Orme said kidnapping in China was regarded as only one degree above murder as it destroyed the next generation.

Each prisoner was sentenced to five years' hard labour.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

## IMPUDENT CHAIR COOLIE.

Mrs. Angela Alves of Macdonell Road charged two chair coolies with behaving rudely and demanding more than the legal fare on Monday.

Complainant said she engaged the chair to go to Queen's Road and back and paid the first man 30 cents. He declined to accept this, blocked her way and pulled her by the arm. She called out for help and when the coolies heard the front door open they ran away with the chair.

Inspector Garrod said such cases were serious. Mrs. Alves said the first man was the offender.

Mr. Wood discharged the second man and fined the first \$15 on the combined charges or in default 14 days.

## CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks	130
Docks	120
Engines	110
Electric	100
Water	90
Cement	80
Star	70

## CHOLERA PRECAUTIONS.

## ATTITUDE OF SANITARY BOARD MEMBERS.

## THE PROBLEM OF OVER-CROWDING.

An important meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon.

There were present Mr. W. D. Taitman (presiding), Mr. A. E. Churchill (acting Vice-Chairman for Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Col. Crisp, R.A.M.C., Dr. Ozorio, Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, P. W. Goldring, Chan Kai Ming, Ng Hon Tsz, Dr. Woodman (Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. Bowen Rolands (secretary).

## DR. OZORIO'S QUESTIONS.

The following questions were asked by Dr. Ozorio:—

- i. What steps are being taken by the Government to prevent crowding in the Chinese quarters of the City?
- ii. Is the water supply constant in the Chinese quarters? If not, will the Government attend to this in order to prevent the storage system, having regard to the fact that the latter is conducive to the contamination of the water supply?
- iii. How many cases of cholera have been reported within the last week of these cases?
- iv. Are there any suspicious cases of acute Gastro Enteritis causing the two deaths on the 8th and 15th ultimo were caused by the Cholera Vibrio?
- v. What steps does the Government intend to take in the unhappy event of there being an epidemic of Cholera in the Colony?

## THE PRESIDENT REPLYING SAID:—

- (1) In view of the exceptional conditions which have recently prevailed, it has not been possible to enforce the law as to overcrowding in its entirety. I have to-day consulted the Board on this question.
- (2) The supply is constant at present and will probably remain so for another month at any rate. Whether it will remain so throughout the dry season depends entirely on the quantity of water impounded in the Ty-tan-tuk reservoir, and this again depends upon the rainfall.
- (3) During the week ending on the date in question there were seven cases of cholera. All imported.
- (4) "Yes" in the first case; "No" in the second.
- (5) The Government is prepared, if necessary, to supplement the ordinary provisions for dealing with an epidemic by segregating contacts in the Lai-chi-kok Quarantine Station which has been made ready for the purpose. I may add that all cases of acute gastro enteritis which give any ground for suspicion of cholera will be disinfectant immediately as for cholera, without waiting for the results of a bacteriological examination.

## CHOLERA IN KWANTUNG.

Mr. Bowley asked:—

- (1) In view of the influx of refugees from Kwangtung what steps, if any, are being taken to prevent overcrowding in the Colony?
- (2) What steps, if any, are being taken to prevent the introduction of cholera and other diseases by Chinese arriving in the Colony by land or water from Kwangtung?

## THE BOARD AND STRINGENT MEASURES.

The President intimated in a minute that he wanted to take the opinion of the Board as to the attitude to be adopted by the Executive with respect to cubicles and similar illegals during the troubles in South China.

Mr. Bowley minuted:—In view of the high death rate, I do not think that any sanitary precautions should be relaxed.

Mr. Chan Kai Ming:—There is nothing unusual in the death rate for the month of July, which was always the highest for the year. I am not in favour of stringent measures being taken against cubicles during the present trouble in South China.

Mr. Ng Hon Tsz:—I think this reason of the high death rate in July

was due to the large temporary increase in the population owing to the influx of refugees from Canton. It would not be advisable to discuss the question of cubicles at present as I understand there are more passengers returning to than there are arriving from Canton.

Regarding the mortality returns for Hongkong for the week ending August 6th, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley minuted:—

The death rate is again abnormally high, 40.2 per mille for the city and 38.6 for the Colony, although there is no epidemic and the weather was unusually fine. Of the 893 deaths, 172 were children under five and of these bronchitis, pneumonia and pleurisy account for 43 deaths and enteritis for 37. I understand that these diseases are generally due to careless nursing or feeding and are not dangerous if promptly and properly treated. Possibly the Tung Wah and other hospitals for Chinese could make better provision for the treatment of these cases, especially among the poorest classes.

## THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN REPLY SAID:—

The death rate of 30 per thousand for the month of July and that of 40.2 per thousand for the week ending August 6th are figures which are accurate for the time they deal with only and cannot be compared with other similar periods, owing to the large margin for variation that exists from temporary causes when dealing with small numbers and periods of time. For instance there were, I am informed, about 100,000 refugees from Canton during this period and these are not taken into consideration when the death rates are worked out. If they had been about 20 for the month and 29 for the week, I do not agree that a sunny dry July is necessarily healthy.

The mortality amongst children is very much to be regretted but it is a question of the higher education of the mothers rather than the sanitary measures. It has always presented great trouble to the Municipal Authorities in England and is now partially met by the appointment of nurses to go to visit all mothers immediately after child birth and give them instruction.

Over 100 of the deaths occurred at the Italian or French Convents and I think if a visit is paid to either of these institutions the most striking feature is the number of apparently moribund children that are saved, not that so many die.

The difficulty is not in getting suitable treatment but in getting the mothers to bring their children to the Hospital before it is too late for the treatment to save their lives.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax said the impression which was generally abroad regarding overcrowding appeared to be the working of an "Alarmist Society." Before the first threat of the present trouble in Canton Hongkong had a good deal of Chinese accommodation vacant and two of the reasons were the boom in the building of Chinese flats and a period of very bad trade. At the commencement of the trouble it was estimated that the population increased 70,000 and the vacant accommodation which was in the Colony became utilised. At the next stage of the trouble, when fighting actually took place in the neighbourhood of Canton, the influx began again and the population was increased by not more than 30,000. A large number of those could pay their own way and returned at once when they ascertained the price of accommodation. It seemed to him the highest point had been passed. Sleeping in the open air was not unusual and was not in excess of previous summers. There was no overcrowding except at Hotels where people flocked generally from the night boat and were unable to obtain permanent refuge until the morning. The Tung Wah Hospital and several Chinese gentlemen had offered \$20,000 or \$40,000 to provide matbeds for the refugees, but this was not required. It was purely a matter of distributing the accommodation available.

Mr. Bowley also spoke deprecating any suspension of the bye-law relating to cubicles. "I eventually a motion to this effect was carried," Mr. Goldring seconded.

Mr. Bowley carried a motion to warn householders of the dangers of infection from Chinese sleeping in the servants' quarters other than the regular servants. The best time to catch them, he said, was about 11 p.m. but the householders would have to appear at the Court and they were intruders. A householders who would not do that deserved all he got.

Dr. Ozorio seconded the motion which was approved.

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Passengers will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to  
E. V. D. PARK,  
Acting Superintendent.  
Hongkong, Aug. 12, 1916.

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Mr G. E. Anderson Mr A. Hicks  
Mr R. L. Atkinson Mr A. P. Hill  
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